

Name _____

Block _____

STUDY GUIDE CBA #1

Directions: Answer each question to the best of your ability. Find a new partner for each question. Collect signatures from the students you work with.

1. Explain the differences between primary and secondary sources. Provide one example for each.

Primary sources are original records or first-hand testimony of an event under investigation. Examples – eyewitness reports, official records from the time of the event, letters by people involved in the event, letters by people involved in the events, diaries, speeches, photographs, oral histories, and surviving artifacts.

Secondary sources are the writings and interpretations of later writers who have reviewed the information in primary sources. Examples – textbooks and encyclopedia articles, a magazine, newspaper article, play, poem, or short story.

2. Define cultural diffusion and provide one example.

Cultural diffusion is the spread of culture (language, religion, food, etc.) from one place to another. For example: the spread of Islam from the Arabian Peninsula to Northern Africa and other parts of Asia.

3. Define the roles of archeologists, historians, and geographers.

Archaeologists study ancient societies based on discovered artifacts.

Historians use primary and secondary sources to study the past.

Geographers study patterns of Earth's surface, including where people live, how they interact with their environment, and how they migrate.

4. Identify the major causes and describe the major effects of the Neolithic Revolution.

Causes – People learned how to grow food and how to herd animals.

Effects - People no longer had to wander in search of food, and instead could set up civilizations.

5. Describe the changing roles of women, children, and families as a result of the Neolithic Revolution.

Most girls stayed at home with their mothers, where they learned cooking and housekeeping. Women were responsible for raising the children and crushing the grain. Boys and men were responsible for the providing defense for the civilization (warrior class), farming, and specializing in activities other than farming, such as potters, weavers, and metal workers.

6. Identify the characteristics of civilization.

- 1) Generation of reliable surpluses
- 2) Highly specialized occupations
- 3) Clear social class distinctions
- 4) Growth of cities
- 5) Complex, formal governments
- 6) Long-distance trade
- 7) Organized writing systems

7. Describe the major religious/philosophical influences from South Asia including Buddhism and Hinduism.

Buddhism – Based on a philosophy of self-denial and meditation. Buddhists do not believe in a single Supreme Being (God) and have no primary holy book. Buddhists believe in reincarnation, the Four Noble Truths, the Eightfold Path, and Nirvana.

Hinduism – Hindus believe that there are many gods and goddesses and each of these gods is a manifestation of one Supreme Being. Hindus believe in reincarnation, karma, and that the Ganges River and the cow are sacred objects.

8. Explain the impact of political and legal ideas contained in documents such as Hammurabi's Code, the Twelve Tables, and Justinian's Code as well as in the political ideas of legalism.

Hammurabi's Code – The earliest written law code developed by the Babylonians in Mesopotamia. It covered most occurrences in daily life. Its aim was to ensure justice and protect the weak.

Twelve Tables – Developed by the Roman Republic to protect the plebeians (lower class – small farmers, craftsmen and merchants). It covered civil, criminal, and religious law, and provided a foundation for later Roman law.

Justinian Code - One of the greatest achievements of the Byzantine Empire. Emperor Justinian collected all of the existing Roman laws and organized them into a single code. The code listed all the laws and opinions on each subject, and required that all persons in the empire belong to the Eastern Orthodox Christian faith.

9. What is Confucianism and what impact did it have on the development of China?

Confucianism is a philosophy. It placed great importance on tradition values such as obedience and order. It stressed the importance of the family, where children should show devotion (filial piety) to their parents. Confucianism is also associated with the development of the Chinese civil service system.

10. Explain the political, social, and economic structure of feudalism and the manorial system and explain how feudalism restored order to Western Europe.

Feudalism arose in Europe out of the chaos after the fall of Rome. It provided security and protection in a period of great turmoil.

Social System – Society was divided between the king, nobles, knights, and serfs. Lords (nobles) gave land to vassals in exchange for service.

Political System – The king ruled with the advice of his leading nobles. The nobles served the king with their knights (armed warriors on horses).

Economic System – Based on manorialism. Serfs worked on the land (the most important economic commodity) of their lord. Most people lived on a self-sufficient manor.

11. What were guilds and why were they important during the Middle Ages in Europe?

Guilds were powerful associations of merchants and craftsmen that arose in European towns during the later Middle Ages. They were formed to standardize goods and prices.

12. Students should be familiar with a map of the height of the Roman Empire in AD 117 and be able to answer questions based off of a map of the region.

13. Identify the early river valley civilizations then analyze the physical geographic factors that led to their development.

Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, and China all formed civilizations along major river valleys which provided rich soil.

14. Identify the geographic features that influenced the development of the following:

City-states of Greece – Mountains and the sea caused Greek centers of population to be cut off from one another. As a result, each city-state had its own form of government and system of laws.

Roman Empire – Rome was located on a fertile plain in the center of Italy, close to the west coast. To the north, the Alps Mountains protected Rome from most invaders. To the west, the sea provided further protection, while serving as a route for trade and expansion.

15. Identify the contribution of early works of writing such as the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, *The Odyssey*, and *The Mahabharata*.

They were works of literature that gave historians more information about early civilizations.

16. Summarize the major political, economic, and cultural developments of the following:

Egyptian and Sumerian civilizations- ruled by a single ruler, had agricultural societies, polytheistic religions, and contributed to cultural developments.

Aryans- Created city-states in major river valleys, developed Sanskrit (form of writing), introduced Hinduism and the caste system to India.

Gupta Empire (India)- Ushered in a “Golden Age of Hindu Culture.” They advanced the concept of zero and decimal system. Their system of numerals is used today.

Qin Dynasty- Shi Huang-ti unified China under his rule and built the Great Wall of China.

Zhou Dynasty (China)- Believed their ruler was in power due to the Mandate of Heaven.

Han Dynasty (China) – Kept China unified for 400 years. They selected officials based on examinations and established trade along the Silk Road.

Roman Empire – Developed a system of government known a republic based on elected representatives. Roman society had two main social classes: patricians and plebeians.

Byzantine Empire – The Empire was the remains of the Roman Empire. The Empire survived almost 1,000 years. Developed their own form of Christianity known as Eastern Orthodox Christianity. The Empire was an economic powerhouse during its time.

17. Identify the characteristics of democracy in ancient Greece and in modern day America.

In ancient Greece, every citizen could participate in government directly by voting on issue to be decided by the city-states. Women, slaves, and foreigners were not allowed to participate.

In modern day American, citizens elect representatives to represent them and to vote on issues. Every American citizen is allowed to participate in the political process.

18. Identify the following: Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

All three were Greek philosophers that questioned nature and life.

19. Explain the purpose for the construction of the Great Wall and the Grand Canal in China.

The Great Wall was built to provide protection against outside invasions.

The Grand Canal was built to provide a transportation route between the north and the south.

20. Explain the Crusades and how they contributed to the end of medieval Europe.

The Crusades were a series of religious wars between the Muslims and Christians over the holy land of Jerusalem. The Crusades increased trade between Europe and Asia.

21. Explain the political, economic, and social impact of Islam on Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Political- Arab Muslims succeeded in creating a vast empire that extended from the Indus valley into Europe as far west as Spain.

Economic – The Islamic Empire controlled a vast trading area. Goods from India, China, Africa, Spain, and the eastern Mediterranean entered through Arab territories.

Social – Millions of people converted to Islam. Arabic, the language of the Quran, achieved standardized use throughout the Islamic empire and became the language of literature, philosophy,

and art. Arab Muslims contributions in mathematics, medicine, arts, crafts, and architecture spread throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa.

22. Summarize the factors that led to the fall of empires and dynasties such as Rome and Han China.

- 1) Empires got too large
- 2) Empires fell into the hands of generals and local warlords, weakening central control
- 3) Later Emperors were not as talented as early Emperors
- 4) Spread of corruption
- 5) Vast differences between the richest and poorest social classes
- 6) Growing discontent over high taxes to support the army
- 7) Constant threat from outside “barbarian” tribes

23. Identify characteristics of the Golden Age of Muslim culture.

It was a period of great advances in culture and technology. Arab Muslims absorbed the cultural achievements of the Greeks, Persians, Romans, Jews and Byzantines. They also controlled a vast trading area and showed toleration towards people of different faiths (primarily Jews and Christians).

